

SUMMONS (CITACION JUDICIAL)

FOR COURT USE ONLY
(SOLO PARA USO DE LA CORTE)

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT: (AVISO AL DEMANDADO):

LYFT, INC.; a Delaware Corporation; and
DOES 1 through 50, Inclusive

YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF: (LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE):

JANE DOE 1, an individual

NOTICE! You have been sued. The court may decide against you without your being heard unless you respond within 30 days. Read the information below.

You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons and legal papers are served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone call will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the court clerk for a fee waiver form. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court.

There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney referral service. If you cannot afford an attorney, you may be eligible for free legal services from a nonprofit legal services program. You can locate these nonprofit groups at the California Legal Services Web site (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), or by contacting your local court or county bar association. **NOTE:** The court has a statutory lien for waived fees and costs on any settlement or arbitration award of \$10,000 or more in a civil case. The court's lien must be paid before the court will dismiss the case. **¡AVISO!** Lo han demandado. Si no responde dentro de 30 días, la corte puede decidir en su contra sin escuchar su versión. Lea la información a continuación.

Tiene 30 DÍAS DE CALENDARIO después de que le entreguen esta citación y papeles legales para presentar una respuesta por escrito en esta corte y hacer que se entregue una copia al demandante. Una carta o una llamada telefónica no lo protegen. Su respuesta por escrito tiene que estar en formato legal correcto si desea que procesen su caso en la corte. Es posible que haya un formulario que usted pueda usar para su respuesta. Puede encontrar estos formularios de la corte y más información en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California (www.sucorte.ca.gov), en la biblioteca de leyes de su condado o en la corte que le quede más cerca. Si no puede pagar la cuota de presentación, pida al secretario de la corte que le dé un formulario de exención de pago de cuotas. Si no presenta su respuesta a tiempo, puede perder el caso por incumplimiento y la corte le podrá quitar su sueldo, dinero y bienes sin más advertencia.

Hay otros requisitos legales. Es recomendable que llame a un abogado inmediatamente. Si no conoce a un abogado, puede llamar a un servicio de remisión a abogados. Si no puede pagar a un abogado, es posible que cumpla con los requisitos para obtener servicios legales gratuitos de un programa de servicios legales sin fines de lucro. Puede encontrar estos grupos sin fines de lucro en el sitio web de California Legal Services, (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California, (www.sucorte.ca.gov) o poniéndose en contacto con la corte o el colegio de abogados locales. **AVISO:** Por ley, la corte tiene derecho a reclamar las cuotas y los costos exentos por imponer un gravamen sobre cualquier recuperación de \$10,000 ó más de valor recibida mediante un acuerdo o una concesión de arbitraje en un caso de derecho civil. Tiene que pagar el gravamen de la corte antes de que la corte pueda desechar el caso.

The name and address of the court is: San Francisco Superior Court
(El nombre y dirección de la corte es):
Unlimited

400 McAllister Street
San Francisco

CA 94102

The name, address, and telephone number of plaintiff's attorney, or plaintiff without an attorney, is:

(El nombre, la dirección y el número de teléfono del abogado del demandante, o del demandante que no tiene abogado, es):
Laurel L. Simes (SBN #134637) 415-426-3000

Levin Simes Abrams LLP, 1700 Montgomery St., Suite 250
San Francisco

DATE: AUG 01 2019
(Fecha)

CLERK OF THE COURT by
(Secretario)

CASE NUMBER:
(Número del Caso)

000-19-578124

KALENE APOLONIO
Kalene Apolonio

, Deputy
(Adjunto)

(For proof of service of this summons, use Proof of Service of Summons (form POS-010).)
(Para prueba de entrega de esta citación use el formulario Proof of Service of Summons, (POS-010)).

[SEAL]



NOTICE TO THE PERSON SERVED: You are served

- ☐ as an individual defendant.
- ☐ as the person sued under the fictitious name of (specify):
- ☐ on behalf of (specify):

under: <input type="checkbox"/> CCP 416.10 (corporation)	<input type="checkbox"/> CCP 416.60 (minor)
<input type="checkbox"/> CCP 416.20 (defunct corporation)	<input type="checkbox"/> CCP 416.70 (conservatee)
<input type="checkbox"/> CCP 416.40 (association or partnership)	<input type="checkbox"/> CCP 416.90 (authorized person)
<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify):	
- ☐ by personal delivery on (date):

FAXED

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Attorneys for Plaintiff

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

JANE DOE 1, an individual,

Plaintiff,

v.

LYFT, INC.; a Delaware Corporation; and
DOES 1 through 50, Inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. **CCC-19-578124**

**COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND DEMAND
FOR JURY TRIAL**

1. **GENERAL NEGLIGENCE**
2. **NEGLIGENT HIRING, RETENTION,
AND SUPERVISION**
3. **COMMON CARRIER NEGLIGENCE**
4. **NEGLIGENT FAILURE TO WARN**
5. **VICARIOUS LIABILITY FOR SEXUAL
ASSAULT**
6. **VICARIOUS LIABILITY FOR SEXUAL
BATTERY**
7. **VICAROUS LIABILITY FOR FALSE
IMPRISONMENT**
8. **INTENTIONAL MISREPRESENTATION**
9. **NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION**
10. **NEGLIGENT INFLICTION OF
EMOTIONAL DISTRESS**
11. **BREACH OF CONTRACT**
12. **PUNITIVE DAMAGES**

JANE DOE 1¹ ("Plaintiff") alleges causes of action against LYFT, INC. ("LYFT"), a

¹ Counsel for Plaintiff will be filing numerous complaints on behalf of clients who have been sexually assaulted by LYFT drivers. As such, counsel is numbering its Jane Doe Plaintiffs in order to readily distinguish them.

FILED
San Francisco County Superior Court

AUG 01 2019

CLERK OF THE COURT
BY: *Kalene Hobris*
Deputy Clerk

1 corporation with its principal place of business in San Francisco, California, and DOES 1 through
2 50, inclusive, and each of them, and complains and alleges as follows:

3 **FACTUAL OVERVIEW OF ALLEGATIONS**

4 1. LYFT is a transportation company headquartered in San Francisco, California and
5 is one of the fastest growing companies in the United States. At least as early as 2015, LYFT
6 became aware that LYFT drivers were sexually assaulting and raping female passengers. Since
7 2015, sexual predators driving for LYFT have continued to assault and rape LYFT's female
8 passengers. For four years, LYFT has known of the ongoing sexual assaults and rapes by LYFT
9 drivers upon LYFT passengers. Complaints to LYFT by female passengers who have been
10 attacked by LYFT drivers, combined with subsequent criminal investigations by law enforcement,
11 clearly establish that LYFT has been fully aware of these continuing attacks by sexual predators
12 driving for LYFT.

13 2. LYFT's response to this sexual predator crisis amongst LYFT drivers has
14 been appallingly inadequate. LYFT continues to hire drivers without performing adequate
15 background checks. LYFT continues to allow culpable drivers to keep driving for LYFT. And,
16 perhaps most importantly, LYFT has failed to adopt and implement reasonable driver monitoring
17 procedures designed to protect the safety of its passengers. As a consequence, LYFT passengers
18 continue to be victims of sexual assaults and rapes by LYFT drivers.

19 3. On January 23, 2019, Plaintiff was raped and sodomized by a LYFT driver while
20 the driver was driving for LYFT. The attack was reported immediately to the police. A police
21 rape kit and DNA evidence confirmed that the LYFT driver had committed the rape and also
22 confirmed the fact that Plaintiff tried to fight off the LYFT driver. These events have had a
23 devastating effect on plaintiff. The trauma of the rape and sodomy caused and continues to cause
24 excruciating pain and suffering and has had a catastrophic impact on plaintiff's life and well-
25 being. Unfortunately, there have been many other sexual assault victims who like Plaintiff, have
26 been attacked and traumatized after they simply contracted with LYFT for a safe ride home.

27 4. Passengers pay LYFT a fee in exchange for safe passage to their destination.
28 LYFT's public representations state that "safety is our top priority" and "it is our goal to make

1 every ride safe, comfortable and reliable”. Sadly, LYFT’s priority is not passenger safety. Profits
2 are LYFT’s priority. As a result, Plaintiff and other female passengers continue to be attacked by
3 sexual predators driving for LYFT.

4 5. When faced with this sexual predator crisis, there are a number of potential safety
5 procedures that a reasonable transportation company would implement in order to address this
6 dangerous situation. Yet, LYFT corporate management has failed to implement the most obvious
7 and straightforward safety procedures in order to address the growing problem of sexual assault by
8 those LYFT drivers who are sexual predators.

9 6. Corporate decision-making with respect to passenger safety issues is centered at
10 LYFT’s corporate headquarters in San Francisco. Decisions with respect to the vetting of LYFT
11 drivers and the supervision of LYFT driver’s *vis a vis* the safety of its passengers are made and
12 implemented in its San Francisco headquarters. LYFT’s contract with LYFT customers specifies
13 that the agreement should be governed by California law.

14 **INADEQUATE SAFETY PRECAUTIONS AND INADEQUATE SCREENING**

15 7. Even today, the hiring of LYFT drivers occurs without any real screening.
16 Potential drivers merely fill out a form online. There is no interview either in person or through
17 online Skype. There is no adequate background check and no biometric fingerprinting. Almost
18 all online applicants become drivers. Once a LYFT applicant becomes a driver, LYFT fails to
19 utilize its own technology, including in car cameras and GPS tracking, to ensure that drivers keep
20 the camera running during the entire ride and that the driver remains on course to the passenger’s
21 destination. LYFT does not have a zero-tolerance policy for sexual misconduct and has allowed
22 drivers who have been reported for misconduct to continue driving. LYFT does not require non-
23 harassment training, nor does it adequately investigate passenger complaints of sexually
24 inappropriate behavior or serious sexual assaults. Shockingly, a chatroom of rideshare drivers
25 exists where they openly discuss and brag about the access that they have to “hot” young women.
26 Notwithstanding LYFT’s history of hiring sexual predator who have assaulted LYFT passengers,
27 and notwithstanding the obvious and open subculture of LYFT drivers who harbor a sexual
28 motivation for driving young female passengers, LYFT does nothing to warn its female

passengers about this very serious and real danger.

LYFT'S FINANCIAL MODEL

8. The key to LYFT's business model is getting as many new LYFT drivers on the road as possible. The more drivers, the more rides, the more money LYFT makes. Unfortunately, more careful screening and supervision would result in fewer drivers and lower profits.

9. LYFT also has a high turnover among its drivers because they are not well paid and often move on to other jobs. As a result, and in order to keep the number of drivers on the road at a maximum level, LYFT's business model is designed to accept as many new drivers as possible and to keep as many existing drivers working for LYFT as possible. Unfortunately, LYFT prioritizes profits over passenger safety. That is why LYFT corporate management has made deliberate decisions to adopt inadequate initial screening procedures, inadequate safety monitoring, and has failed to warn passengers of the dangers of riding with LYFT.

LYFT's CONTROL OVER ITS DRIVERS

10. LYFT exercises significant control over its drivers. LYFT executives set all of the fare rates. Drivers have no input on the fares charged and no ability to negotiate fares with customers. Fees are standardized based on mileage and or ride time, similar to taxis.

11. LYFT collects a percentage fee for every ride. LYFT does not charge drivers a fee to become a LYFT driver and LYFT does not charge drivers to use the LYFT App.

12. LYFT drivers are prohibited from answering passenger inquiries about booking rides outside of the LYFT App.

13. LYFT has the power to terminate drivers with or without cause.

14. LYFT drivers are expected to accept all ride requests while they are logged into the App. Drivers who reject or cancel too many ride requests risk facing discipline, including suspension or termination.

15. LYFT provides its drivers with and requires them to use and display LYFT branding materials in order to make their drivers easily identifiable as LYFT drivers.

16. LYFT also allows for passengers to provide comments to LYFT regarding their experience with the LYFT driver. These comments are not shared with other passengers.

1 Passengers are not provided with any information regarding their driver other than a photograph,
2 and other basic information about the car. Passengers are not informed about prior complaints
3 concerning particular drivers.

4 17. Within the app, LYFT does not tell passengers whether their comments regarding
5 drivers are shared with drivers, resulting in a ride share culture where passengers are fearful that
6 giving honest negative feedback could negatively impact their passenger star rating – or result in
7 retaliation from the driver.

8 **NO MONITORING OF RIDES**

9 18. Given LYFT's knowledge of the sexual assaults and rapes of its passengers by
10 LYFT drivers, the company should have implemented a monitoring system in order to protect its
11 passengers. As a technology company with access to a state-of-the-art in-app tracking system, as
12 well as a camera within the required mobile device, LYFT could take the following steps towards
13 the elimination of the sexual assaults by LYFT drivers:

- 14 • Adopt a zero-tolerance policy for improper conduct and inform all drivers
15 of the policy;
- 16 • Maintain a surveillance camera and rules requiring its continuing operation
17 during all rides;
- 18 • Inform drivers that if they turn off the surveillance system during a LYFT
19 ride, they will never drive for LYFT again;
- 20 • Inform their drivers that they may not leave the car and accompany a
21 passenger to their home or to any other location outside the vehicle, other
22 than to provide temporary and time-limited assistance to a passenger;
- 23 • Modify the functionality of the app so that LYFT can determine
24 immediately if a driver deviates from these protocols;

25 19. The ongoing sexual attacks by LYFT drivers are and have long been known to
26 LYFT. Prior to Plaintiff's rape, LYFT has known that a consequence of its business model has
27 been exposing women, who are using the business for a safe ride home after a night of drinking, to
28 drivers that may take advantage of their vulnerable position. Despite being a company that holds

1 itself out to the public as being engaged in the safe transportation of its passengers from place to
2 place for compensation, LYFT has failed to take any reasonable precautions to attempt to prevent
3 harm to its passengers.

4 20. At the time of the actions alleged in this complaint LYFT was aware of the
5 established occurrence of sexual assault of its female passengers by its drivers but failed to take
6 any reasonable action to protect its passengers from these assaults and violations.

7 **MISREPRESENTATIONS AS TO SAFETY**

8 21. In addition to inadequate background check procedures, LYFT affirmatively induces
9 passengers, particularly young, unaccompanied, intoxicated, and/or vulnerable women, to use its
10 services with the expectation of safety, while LYFT simultaneously knows that sexual abuse of its
11 passengers has been prevalent.

12 22. In February 2015, LYFT's website posted a blog post announcing it had partnered
13 with It's On Us, an anti-sexual assault initiative, and offered free ride credits for new Lyft
14 passengers during the Spring Break season, "making it easier to get a safe ride home even if
15 you're in a new city." In November 2016, LYFT's website posted a blog post entitled "Get Home
16 Safely with Lyft," again touting its partnership with It's On Us, and offering college students free
17 LYFT rides so that they "don't need to worry about finding a safe ride after going out." The
18 insinuation of these articles is that LYFT prevents, and does not create, the risk of sexual assault.
19 Nowhere on LYFT's website does LYFT discuss the occurrence or risk of sexual assault by
20 LYFT's drivers. As a result, many women, like Plaintiff, enter LYFT cars unaccompanied and
21 after drinking with the expectation that they will not be harassed, propositioned, kidnapped,
22 attacked, stalked, raped, or worse, by LYFT's drivers.

23 23. Further, LYFT does not report statistics about sexual harassment or sexual assault
24 by its drivers. LYFT does not disclose its policies or procedures on dealing with sexual assault by
25 its drivers. LYFT does not properly train its customer service representatives on how to deal with
26 serious allegations of driver misconduct. As a result, passengers who report sexual abuse by a
27 driver have been later matched with the same driver, and dangerous drivers continue to drive with
28 LYFT and assault passengers while LYFT profits from their actions. At the time of Plaintiff's

1 attack, LYFT's guidelines for their drivers made no mention of sexual harassment or assault
2 guidelines.

3 24. In short, LYFT fails to follow reasonable safety procedures and intentionally
4 induces passengers to use LYFT's services while in a vulnerable state. As a result, Plaintiff and
5 women like her are attacked, sexually assaulted, and raped by LYFT's drivers.

6 **LYFT'S BACKGROUND CHECKS**

7 25. LYFT relies on a quick, name-based background check process to screen its
8 applicant drivers and has continuously refused to adopt an industry-standard, fingerprint-based
9 background check qualification process.

10 26. LYFT's background check process requires drivers to submit personal identifiers
11 (driver's license and social security number) through an online webpage. LYFT, in turn, provides
12 this information to third party vendors to perform a basic, name-based background check.

13 27. Neither LYFT nor the third-party vendors it uses for background checks verifies
14 that the information provided by applicants is accurate or complete. The turnaround time for a
15 LYFT background check is typically between 3-5 days.

16 28. The difference between name-based background checks and fingerprint-based
17 background checks is significant. While a name-based background check searches the applicant's
18 reported name against various databases and compares records that have the same name, a
19 fingerprint-based background check (or biometric check) uses the fingerprints of the individual to
20 match against a law enforcement database, comparing records that have the same print, even if the
21 names are different.

22 29. For example, most prospective taxi drivers are required by the taxicab companies to
23 undergo criminal background checks that require the driver to submit fingerprints through a
24 technology called "Live Scan." The fingerprint images are used to automatically search against all
25 other fingerprint images in government criminal record databases, including databases maintained
26 by state law enforcement and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The FBI's database
27 includes criminal record information from all 50 states, including sex offender registries. If a
28 person has a criminal history anywhere in the U.S., it will register as a match.

1 30. Fingerprints are not only a highly accurate way to confirm an individual's identity,
2 they are also universally used among state and federal government agencies. This allows for the
3 highest levels of information-sharing among all relevant agencies – an element that is lacking
4 when fingerprints are not used to verify identities.

5 31. Because of the unique identifying characteristics of fingerprints, the Live Scan
6 process provides assurance that the person whose criminal history has been run is, in fact, the
7 applicant. This would ensure that a convicted rapist or sexual predator could not use a false
8 identification to become a LYFT driver.

9 32. Name-based background checks, on the other hand, are limited and not easily
10 shared among the appropriate authorities. These name-based criminal background checks are
11 performed on publicly available databases and records from county courthouses, which are not
12 linked to each other and typically do not go back past seven years. Because the FBI database is not
13 accessed, there is no true national search performed, making these searches incomplete, limited
14 and inaccurate.

15 33. Name-based background checks present systematic, fundamental problems. First,
16 there is no way to positively identify a person via a biometric indicator, increasing the likelihood
17 of fraud. Likewise, because names, addresses and birthdays are not unique, the likelihood of false
18 positives (a person linked in error with another's record) and false negatives (someone getting
19 cleared when they should not) are greatly increased. For example, if an individual changes her
20 name, or for some other reason has a criminal history under a different name, the name-based
21 checks can miss the individual's criminal history.

22 34. LYFT has refused to adopt fingerprint-based biometric checks and has in fact spent
23 millions of dollars lobbying against local regulations requiring these checks.

24 35. Despite advertising to passengers that "Your safety is important" and "Safety is our
25 top priority," LYFT's background check process is designed for speed, not safety. In refusing to
26 adopt reasonable safety procedures, LYFT makes clear that its priority is profit, not passenger
27 safety.

28 **THE ATTACK UPON PLAINTIFF**

precautions, passenger safety, as well as decision-making with respect to LYFT's response to the ongoing sexual attacks upon LYFT passengers.

44. Plaintiff, an adult woman and resident of Louisiana, was a LYFT passenger who was raped by the LYFT driver who drove her home in New Orleans on the night of January 23, 2019.

45. JANE DOE 1 files this action under a pseudonym as she is a victim of sexual assault. Plaintiff proceeds in this manner to protect her legitimate privacy rights as further disclosure would expose her to stigmatization and invasion of privacy. Defendants are aware of the true legal name of JANE DOE 1 and the circumstances surrounding these causes of action. Plaintiff further anticipates seeking concurrence from Defendants for entry into a protective order to prevent unnecessary disclosure of JANE DOE 1's real name in the public record.

46. The true names and capacities, whether individual, plural, corporate, partnership, associate, or otherwise, of DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, are unknown to Plaintiff who therefore sues said Defendants by such fictitious names. The full extent of the facts linking such fictitiously sued Defendants is unknown to Plaintiff. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that each of the Defendants designated herein as a DOE was, and is, negligent, or in some other actionable manner, responsible for the events and happenings hereinafter referred to, and thereby negligently, or in some other actionable manner, legally caused the hereinafter described injuries and damages to Plaintiff. Plaintiff will hereafter seek leave of the Court to amend this Complaint to show the Defendants' true names and capacities after the same have been ascertained.

47. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that at all times herein mentioned, each of the defendants herein was the agent, servant, licensee, employee, assistant, consultant, or alter ego, of each of the remaining defendants, and was at all times herein mentioned acting within the course and scope of said relationship when Plaintiff was injured as set forth herein. Plaintiff is informed and believes that each and every defendant, when acting as a principal, was negligent in the selection, hiring, supervision or retention of each and every other defendant as an agent, servant, employee, assistant, or consultant. Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that at all times herein mentioned, each business, public entity or

1 corporate employer, through its officers, directors, supervisors and managing agents, and each
2 individual defendant, had advance knowledge of the wrongful conduct, psychological profile, and
3 behavior propensity of said agents, servants, licensees, employees, assistants, consultants, and
4 alter egos, and allowed said wrongful conduct to occur and continue to occur, thereby ratifying
5 said wrongful conduct, and, after becoming aware of their wrongful conduct, each public entity,
6 and corporate defendant by and through its officers, directors, supervisors and managing agents,
7 and each individual defendant, authorized and ratified the wrongful conduct herein alleged.

8 48. Defendants are liable for the acts of each other through principles of *respondeat*
9 *superior*, agency, ostensible agency, partnership, alter-ego and other forms of vicarious liability.

10 JURISDICTION AND VENUE

11 49. The San Francisco Superior Court has jurisdiction over LYFT because it is a
12 corporation with its principal place of business is located in San Francisco, in the State of
13 California, LYFT is authorized to do business in the State of California and registered with the
14 California Secretary of State. LYFT has its primary place of business in San Francisco and
15 intentionally avails itself of the benefits and protection of California law such that the exercise of
16 jurisdiction over it by the California courts is consistent with traditional notions of fair play and
17 substantial justice. And, LYFT's user agreement states, "this Agreement shall be governed by the
18 laws of the State of California...." Damages in this case exceed \$25,000.

19 50. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to *California Code of Civil Procedure* §395
20 in that Defendant LYFT resides in and maintains its principal place of business in San Francisco,
21 San Francisco County, California. Further, LYFT's negligent conduct, its breaches of contract
22 express, and implied covenants and the conduct giving rise to plaintiff's punitive damages claims,
23 all occurred in San Francisco.

24 51. All executive decision making of the part of LYFT regarding hiring policies,
25 handling of complaints regarding drivers, driver termination policies, training of drivers and
26 standard operating procedures relating to drivers occurred in San Francisco.

27 52. All executive decision making on the part of LYFT regarding its marketing
28 campaigns and representations to passengers regarding its safety occurred in San Francisco.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(GENERAL NEGLIGENCE)

53. The preceding paragraphs of this Complaint are incorporated by reference.

54. By providing transportation to the general public using its application and network of drivers, LYFT owed a duty to act with due and reasonable care towards the public and in particular its own passengers, including Plaintiff.

55. LYFT has been on notice that its drivers have been sexually harassing, sexually assaulting, and raping its passengers since 2015. LYFT was aware or should have been aware that some LYFT drivers would continue to assault, sexually molest, sexually assault and/or rape their vulnerable LYFT patrons and passengers.

56. Since learning of the sexual assaults perpetrated by its drivers, LYFT never adapted or improved its safety procedures in any meaningful way.

57. LYFT does not require video monitoring of its drivers that cannot be turned off, nor provide emergency notification to LYFT and the authorities when a driver drastically veers off course from the passenger's destination or abruptly cancels the ride.

58. LYFT is very well aware of the dangers its drivers pose yet induces women like the Plaintiff to enter LYFT cars while intoxicated. In doing so, LYFT fails to warn of the dangers of sexual assault by LYFT's drivers.

59. LYFT does not require any sexual harassment/assault training of its drivers nor have any policies in place for immediate termination if a driver engages in sexual misconduct.

60. LYFT does not cooperate with the police when a driver commits an illegal sexual attack on its passengers. Despite having the express right to disclose driver information at LYFT's sole discretion, LYFT requires that extensive standards be met before the company will even consider law enforcement requests for information. Even after a report of sexual assault or has been made, LYFT generally requires a subpoena before it will release information. Of hundreds of law enforcement requests for information in 2017, the company fully complied with only a fraction. LYFT's policy of noncooperation discourages police agencies from making recommendations to District Attorney's offices to file complaints against LYFT drivers, and

provides LYFT's predatory drivers with tacit assurance that their illegal attacks will not be detected by law enforcement.

61. When hiring new drivers, LYFT does not verify driver identities with biometric background checks. LYFT does not correct for false negatives created by its name-based screening procedures. LYFT does not provide industry-standard background checks which would provide the most comprehensive means of screening applicant drivers. LYFT does not invest in continuous monitoring of its drivers and is not immediately alerted when one of its drivers is implicated in criminal acts.

62. LYFT cultivates an environment that encourages its passengers to ignore signs of danger.

63. LYFT does not have a streamlined process to address passenger reports of sexual assault by its drivers and continues to let dangerous predators drive for and earn money for LYFT.

64. For the above reasons and others, LYFT breached its duty of reasonable care towards Plaintiff.

65. LYFT's breach was the legal cause of Plaintiff's rape, which humiliated, degraded, violated, and robbed Plaintiff of her dignity and personal safety. The depraved attack on Plaintiff caused Plaintiff to suffer both psychological and physical harm from which she may never fully recover.

66. As a direct and legal cause of LYFT's general negligence, Plaintiff has suffered damages, both economic and general, non-economic damages according to proof.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(NEGLIGENT HIRING, SUPERVISION, AND RETENTION)

67. The preceding paragraphs of this Complaint are incorporated by reference.

68. Defendant LYFT and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive hired the LYFT DRIVER.

69. LYFT's hiring of the LYFT DRIVER was mostly automated, after the LYFT DRIVER merely filled out some short forms online, uploaded photos of a driver's license, vehicle registration and proof of vehicle insurance.

70. At the time LYFT DRIVER applied to drive for LYFT, LYFT was not performing

adequate background checks for its drivers. After minimal information was provided to LYFT, LYFT DRIVER was hired and engaged as a LYFT driver.

71. LYFT did not interview, check the references of, provide training to, or advise LYFT DRIVER of any anti-sexual assault policies when hiring him. LYFT had no reasonable basis for believing that LYFT DRIVER was fit to drive intoxicated women around at night and failed to use reasonable care in determining whether he was fit for the task. LYFT should have known of LYFT DRIVER's unfitness but failed to use reasonable care to discover his unfitness and incompetence.

72. Despite failing to reasonably endeavor to investigate LYFT DRIVER's incompetence for transporting vulnerable and intoxicated women late at night in a moving vehicle, LYFT employed LYFT DRIVER.

73. LYFT knew or should have known that assigning the task of transporting vulnerable passengers late at night to an inadequately screened driver created an unreasonable risk of harm to LYFT's passengers, including Plaintiff, particularly when LYFT had been on notice of the string of sexual assaults committed by LYFT's drivers.

74. The LYFT DRIVER was and/or became unfit to perform the work for which he was HIRED as he improperly and illegally took advantage of LYFT's passenger Plaintiff when she attempted to use the service for a safe ride home after drinking, thereby causing her psychological and physical harm.

75. Because of LYFT DRIVER's unfitness to perform the task of transporting Plaintiff, Plaintiff was kidnapped, attacked, raped, and sodomized, which humiliated, degraded, violated, and robbed Plaintiff of her dignity and personal safety.

76. LYFT's and DOES 1 through 50's, inclusive, negligence in hiring, retaining, and or supervising caused Plaintiff's sexual assault and rape, which humiliated, degraded, violated, and robbed Plaintiff of her dignity and personal safety. The depraved attack on Plaintiff caused Plaintiff to suffer both psychological and physical harm from which she may never fully recover.

77. As a direct and legal result of LYFT's general negligence, Plaintiff has suffered damages, both economic and general, non-economic damages according to proof.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(LYFT - COMMON CARRIER NEGLIGENCE)

78. The preceding paragraphs of this Complaint are incorporated by reference.

79. At the time of the SUBJECT RAPE, LYFT was a common carrier as it provided transportation to the general public.

80. LYFT provides transportation through a digital application made available to the general public for the purpose of transporting its users, the passengers, from place to place for profit. LYFT has widely offered its services to the general public and charges standard fees for its services through its application. LYFT does not allow discrimination against passengers on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, gender, gender identity, physical or mental disability, medical condition, marital status, age, or sexual orientation. Any member of the public can use LYFT's services for transportation.

81. As a common carrier, LYFT must carry its passengers, including Plaintiff, safely.

82. LYFT has a duty to employ the utmost degree of care and diligence that would be expected of a very cautious company. LYFT has a duty to do all that human care, vigilance, and foresight reasonably can do under the circumstances to avoid harm to passengers, including Plaintiff.

83. LYFT must use reasonable skill to provide everything necessary for safe transportation, in view of the transportation used and the practical operation of the business.

84. Despite complaints to LYFT of sexual assaults committed by LYFT drivers and lawsuits against LYFT for sexual assault, LYFT has failed to implement safety precautions that would address the sexual assault problem.

85. LYFT does not provide a consistent and reliable way for passengers to report sexual abuse and rape.

86. LYFT does not warn passengers of the dangers of riding with LYFT and fails to warn passengers of past complaints regarding LYFT drivers.

87. LYFT does not have an effective program in place to deal with the sexual predator crisis posed by some of its drivers.

88. LYFT knows that its female passengers are in a uniquely vulnerable situation enclosed in a moving vehicle and that a subset of its drivers are sexual predators.

89. LYFT has not exercised reasonable care to protect its passengers from harassment, assault, and rape by LYFT's drivers.

90. LYFT has not exercised the utmost degree of care in order to protect its passengers from the danger posed by sexual predators who drive for LYFT. If LYFT had used the highest degree of care, LYFT could have prevented or dramatically reduced the likelihood of the sexual assault of its passengers, including Plaintiff.

91. LYFT failed to safely transport Plaintiff.

92. LYFT failed to use the utmost care and vigilance to protect Plaintiff from its own driver who sexually assaulted, battered, penetrated and raped Plaintiff while she was being transported by LYFT.

93. LYFT failed to take reasonable precautions to protect its vulnerable female passengers, including Plaintiff, from the foreseeable and known risk of sexual assault, harassment and/or rape by its drivers. If LYFT had used the highest degree of care, LYFT could have prevented or reduced the likelihood of the sexual assault of its passengers, including Plaintiff.

94. As a legal and direct result of the aforementioned conduct and omission of Defendants LYFT and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, Plaintiff was sexually assaulted, raped, and sodomized which humiliated, degraded, violated, and robbed Plaintiff of her dignity and personal safety. The depraved attack on Plaintiff caused Plaintiff to suffer both psychological and physical harm from which she may never fully recover.

95. As a direct and legal result of LYFT's negligence, Plaintiff has suffered damages, both economic and general, non-economic damages according to proof.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(NEGLIGENT FAILURE TO WARN)

96. The preceding paragraphs of this Complaint are incorporated by reference.

97. LYFT's conduct created a risk of physical or emotional harm to its passengers, including Plaintiff.

1 98. In operating its business, LYFT knew and had reason to know that its passengers
2 were at risk of sexual assault and abuse by LYFT's drivers since as early as 2015. Since 2015,
3 LYFT has received frequent passenger complaints about driver misbehavior, has been notified of
4 police investigations of the criminal conduct of drivers acting within their capacity as LYFT
5 drivers, and has been the subject of numerous civil suits alleging the sexual harassment and sexual
6 assault of LYFT's passengers by LYFT's drivers.

7 99. Despite the knowledge of the danger its enterprise creates, LYFT did not alert its
8 passengers, including Plaintiff, to the risk of sexual assault by LYFT drivers. In fact, LYFT
9 continued to market itself as a service that provides "safe" rides, even to unaccompanied and/or
10 intoxicated passengers.

11 100. In February 2015, LYFT's website posted a blog post announcing it had partnered
12 with It's On Us, an anti-sexual assault initiative, and offered free ride credits for new Lyft
13 passengers during the Spring Break season, "making it easier to get a safe ride home even if
14 you're in a new city." In November 2016, LYFT's website posted a blog post entitled "Get Home
15 Safely with Lyft," again touting its partnership with It's On Us and offering college students free
16 LYFT rides so that they "don't need to worry about finding a safe ride after going out." The
17 insinuation of these articles is that LYFT prevents, and does not create, the risk of sexual assault.
18 Nowhere on LYFT's website does LYFT discuss the occurrence or risk of sexual assault by
19 LYFT's drivers.

20 101. LYFT itself represented to its passengers that riding with LYFT is safe, implying
21 it's free of risk from sexual assault.

22 102. Defendant LYFT had reason to know that passengers would be unaware of the risk
23 of sexual assault by LYFT drivers.

24 103. A warning to its passengers that they were at risk of sexual assault by LYFT drivers
25 would have reduced the risk of harm to passengers, including Plaintiff, who could have arranged
26 for alternative transportation or taken additional safety precautions and avoided the assault she
27 suffered at the hands of her Lyft driver.

28 104. As a direct and legal result of Defendant LYFT's failure to warn, Plaintiff has

1 suffered damages, both economic and general, non-economic damages according to proof.

2 **VICARIOUS LIABILITY/LIABILITY FOR THE TORTS OF LYFT'S DRIVERS**

3 105. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the preceding paragraphs.

4 106. LYFT is vicariously liable for the torts of its drivers through the theories of
5 *respondeat superior*, nondelegable duties, agency, and ostensible agency. LYFT's liability for the
6 acts of its drivers is not contingent upon the classification of its drivers as employees.

7 107. Under the doctrine of *respondeat superior*, LYFT is responsible for the torts of its
8 employees committed within the scope of employment. The modern rationale for the theory is
9 that an employer who profits from an enterprise which, through the torts of his employees, causes
10 harm to others should bear the costs of the injury instead of the innocent injured plaintiff.

11 108. LYFT profits from transporting vulnerable passengers late at night. LYFT
12 encourages intoxicated passengers to use its services. At the same time, LYFT does not take
13 reasonable steps to protect its passengers or warn them of the dangers of riding with LYFT.
14 LYFT, and not the victims of LYFT's negligence, should bear the costs of injuries that result from
15 torts such as sexual assault, kidnapping, and rape.

16 109. LYFT drivers are employees. LYFT reserves the right to control the activities of
17 LYFT drivers. LYFT controls the prices charged to customers, controls contact with the customer
18 base, controls the ability of a driver to see where he will be driving before he accepts a ride, and
19 reserves the right to terminate drivers with or without cause.

20 110. LYFT DRIVER's kidnapping, assault and rape of Plaintiff occurred within the
21 scope of the LYFT DRIVER's employment and/or authority. The kidnapping, assault and rape of
22 intoxicated and unaccompanied women who have been placed in an improperly screened LYFT
23 driver's car with little to no supervision is incidental to and a foreseeable result of the act of
24 transporting passengers.

25 111. LYFT may maintain that its drivers are contractors and not employees.
26 Nevertheless, whether the LYFT drivers are characterized as contractors, employees or agents,
27 LYFT has a non-delegable duty to transport its passengers safely.

28 112. The doctrine of nondelegable duty recognizes when one party owes a duty to

1 another which, for public policy reasons, cannot be delegated. It operates to ensure that when a
2 harm occurs the injured party will be compensated by the party whose activity caused the harm
3 and who may therefore properly be held liable for the acts of his agent, whether the agent was an
4 employee or an independent contractor. The doctrine recognizes that an entity may not delegate
5 its duties to a contractor in order to evade its own responsibilities. This is especially so when
6 allowing delegation would incentivize the employers to hire incompetent contractors in order to
7 further the employer's pecuniary interests.²

8 113. In advertising to passengers that LYFT provides them a safe ride to their
9 destinations and by profiting off of women who use LYFT for that very purpose and are attacked,
10 LYFT has a duty to its passengers that cannot be delegated. To allow LYFT to delegate the
11 liability for the assaults by its drivers to anyone else would encourage LYFT to continue to utilize
12 the cheapest, fastest, and most haphazard safety procedures. LYFT would be disincentivized from
13 hiring only competent drivers, since the more drivers LYFT has, the more money LYFT makes.

14 114. Further, LYFT drivers act as agents of and operate as extensions of LYFT. LYFT
15 drivers represent LYFT's business and further LYFT's pecuniary interests.

16 115. LYFT drivers display the LYFT logo when interacting with passengers, and in
17 many cases LYFT drivers are the only people with whom LYFT's passengers have direct contact.
18 LYFT drivers provide the service that LYFT claims to provide – transportation.

19 116. By allowing LYFT drivers to represent LYFT's business, LYFT creates the
20 impression that its drivers, including LYFT DRIVER, were LYFT's employees and/or agents.

21 117. Plaintiff reasonably believed that LYFT DRIVER was an employee or agent of
22 LYFT, and, relying on this belief, hired LYFT DRIVER and suffered harm as a result of her
23 contact with LYFT DRIVER.

24 118. For these reasons and others, LYFT is vicariously liable for the tortious acts of its
25

26 ² See, for example, Barry v. Raskov, 232 Cal. App. 3d 447, 454 (Ct. App. 1991), where the court
27 recognized that allowing a broker to delegate the liability for the fraudulent torts of its contractor
28 property appraiser would incentivize the broker to hire potentially insolvent contractors, to the
detriment of the public.

1 drivers, regardless of whether LYFT's drivers are employees, agents, apparent agents, or
2 contractors of LYFT.

3 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

4 **(VICARIOUS LIABILITY FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT)**

5 119. The preceding paragraphs of this Complaint are re-alleged and incorporated by
6 reference.

7 120. At the time of the SUBJECT RAPE the LYFT DRIVER intended to cause harmful
8 and offensive contact with Plaintiff, and placed Plaintiff in reasonable apprehension of imminent
9 harmful and offensive contact. He intentionally and recklessly did acts which placed Plaintiff in
10 apprehension of imminent harm, including but not limited to: forcing her to engage in sexual
11 intercourse with him despite her lack of consent.

12 121. As a result, Plaintiff was raped, which humiliated, degraded, violated, and robbed
13 Plaintiff of her dignity and personal safety. The depraved attack on Plaintiff caused Plaintiff to
14 suffer both psychological and physical harm from which she may never fully recover.

15 122. LYFT DRIVER committed these tortious and wrongful acts while acting in the
16 course and scope of his employment with LYFT as an employee/agent of LYFT. Therefore,
17 LYFT is liable for LYFT DRIVER's assault of Plaintiff and is responsible for damages caused by
18 said conduct under the principles of vicarious liability, including the doctrine of *respondeat*
19 *superior*. Even if LYFT DRIVER had not been an employee, LYFT's duty to provide
20 transportation free of assault is nondelegable and LYFT is liable for LYFT DRIVER's actions,
21 because to allow LYFT to delegate its duty of providing the safe transportation it promises would
22 incentivize LYFT to create a greater risk of harm to the public.

23 123. Under the theories of *respondeat superior*, nondelegable duty, agency, and
24 ostensible agency, LYFT is liable for the tortious acts of LYFT DRIVER.

25 124. As a legal result of LYFT DRIVER's kidnapping, sexual assault, and rape, Plaintiff
26 has suffered economic and general, non-economic damages according to proof.

27 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

28 **(VICARIOUS LIABILITY FOR SEXUAL BATTERY)**

125. The preceding paragraphs of this Complaint are re-alleged and incorporated by reference.

126. LYFT DRIVER made harmful and offensive contact with the Plaintiff. Plaintiff did not consent to the contact. Plaintiff was harmed and offended by LYFT DRIVER's contact with her. LYFT DRIVER intentionally and recklessly did acts which resulted in harmful contact with Plaintiff's person, including but not limited to forcefully raping and sodomizing her.

127. As a result of LYFT and LYFT DRIVER's sexual battery which occurred while in the course and scope of the LYFT DRIVER's employment, Plaintiff was sexually assaulted, which humiliated, degraded, violated, and robbed Plaintiff of her dignity and personal safety. The depraved attack on Plaintiff caused Plaintiff to suffer both psychological and physical harm from which she may never fully recover.

128. As a legal result of LYFT's Sexual Battery, Plaintiff has suffered damages, both economic and general, non-economic damages according to proof.

129. LYFT is vicariously liable for the torts of its driver under the theory of *respondeat superior*, the nondelegable duty doctrine, agency, and ostensible agency.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(VICARIOUS LIABILITY FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT)

130. The preceding paragraphs are incorporated by reference.

131. At the time of the above described LYFT ride and accompanying sexual assault and rape, Plaintiff was held against her will by force and was physically prevented from escaping.

132. As such, Plaintiff was falsely imprisoned against her will and in violation of her rights.

133. As a legal result of LYFT's False Imprisonment, Plaintiff has suffered damages, both economic and general, non-economic damages according to proof.

134. LYFT is vicariously liable for the torts of its driver under the theory of *respondeat superior*, the nondelegable duty doctrine, agency, and ostensible agency.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(INTENTIONAL MISREPRESENTATION)

135. The preceding paragraphs of this Complaint are re-alleged and incorporated by reference.

136. At the time of the SUBJECT RAPE, Plaintiff had downloaded the LYFT application and had an account with LYFT.

137. LYFT represented to Plaintiff and the general public that safety was LYFT's top priority and it was LYFT's goal to make every ride safe, comfortable, and reliable. At the same time, LYFT already knew that a number of its drivers had preyed on vulnerable female passengers by sexually molesting, assaulting and/or raping them.

138. LYFT made intentional misrepresentations of fact to Plaintiff known by Defendant to be false including the false statement that Defendant would provide Plaintiff with a safe ride to her destination.

139. LYFT made these intentional misrepresentations of material fact in order to induce young women, including Plaintiff, into using LYFT's services.

140. LYFT made these representations to Plaintiff and the general public despite knowing that it had chosen not to take the measures necessary to provide a safe ride home, and that, as a result, continued sexual assault of its passengers by its drivers was a foreseeable occurrence. LYFT made these representations in order to induce women like the Plaintiff into using LYFT's services and to derive profit from women like Plaintiff.

141. In getting into the LYFT ordered by her friend, Plaintiff reasonably relied on LYFT's representations that it would get her safely home.

142. In trusting and relying on LYFT's representations, Plaintiff was placed in a uniquely vulnerable position that was taken advantage of by LYFT's employee LYFT DRIVER who sexually molested, assaulted, sexually penetrated and raped Plaintiff against her will.

143. As a legal result of LYFT's intentional misrepresentation, Plaintiff was kidnapped, sexually assaulted, and raped which humiliated, degraded, violated, and robbed Plaintiff of her dignity and personal safety. The depraved attack on Plaintiff caused Plaintiff to suffer both

1 psychological and physical harm from which she may never fully recover.

2 144. As a legal result of LYFT's intentional misrepresentation, Plaintiff has suffered
3 damages, both economic and general, non-economic damages according to proof.

4 **NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

5 **(NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION)**

6 145. The preceding paragraphs of this Complaint are re-alleged and incorporated by
7 reference.

8 146. LYFT represented to Plaintiff and the general public that safety is LYFT's top
9 priority and it is LYFT's goal to make every ride safe, comfortable, and reliable. At the time of
10 the assault alleged herein, LYFT knew that a number of its drivers had previously preyed on
11 vulnerable female passengers by sexually molesting, assaulting and/or raping them.

12 147. LYFT continued to represent that its services were safe in order to further LYFT's
13 own pecuniary interests.

14 148. In representing to intoxicated and vulnerable passengers that its services were safe,
15 LYFT had a duty to provide correct and accurate information about the actual safety of its
16 services.

17 149. LYFT knew or should have known that it could not provide the safe ride that it
18 represented it could.

19 150. Knowing of the incidence of sexual assault of its passengers by its drivers and
20 knowing that LYFT had not implemented adequate precautions, LYFT had no reasonable grounds
21 for believing that it could provide Plaintiff and other similarly vulnerable female passengers a safe
22 ride home as represented.

23 151. In getting into the LYFT ordered by her friend, Plaintiff reasonably relied on
24 LYFT's representations that it would get her safely home.

25 152. In trusting and relying on LYFT's representations, Plaintiff was placed in a
26 uniquely vulnerable position that was taken advantage of by LYFT's employee, LYFT DRIVER,
27 who sexually molested, assaulted and penetrated Plaintiff against her will.

28 153. As a legal result of Defendant LYFT's aforementioned conduct, Plaintiff was

1 kidnapped, sexually assaulted, raped, and sodomized which humiliated, degraded, violated, and
2 robbed Plaintiff of her dignity and personal safety. The depraved attack on Plaintiff caused
3 Plaintiff to suffer both psychological and physical harm from which she may never fully recover.

4 154. As a legal result of LYFT's Negligent Misrepresentation, Plaintiff has suffered
5 damages, both economic and general, non-economic damages according to proof.

6 **TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

7 **(NEGLIGENT INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS)**

8 155. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference the preceding causes of action and
9 factual allegations.

10 156. For several years prior to the rape of Plaintiff by a LYFT driver, LYFT was fully
11 aware that other female passengers had been sexually assaulted and raped by LYFT drivers. Since
12 2015, LYFT has received frequent passenger complaints about driver misbehavior, has been
13 notified of police investigations of the criminal conduct of drivers acting within their capacity as
14 LYFT drivers, and has been the subject of numerous civil suits alleging the sexual harassment and
15 sexual assault of LYFT's passengers by LYFT's drivers.

16 157. LYFT made a conscious decision not to implement procedures that would
17 effectively screen its drivers and monitor its drivers in order to identify and terminate drivers who
18 were sexual predators.

19 158. Safety precautions such as enhanced background checks, biometric fingerprinting,
20 job interviews, electronic monitoring systems, warnings to passengers of the dangers of being
21 attacked by LYFT drivers, and cooperation with law enforcement when a driver attacks a
22 passenger would have cost LYFT money and reputational damage. Because of this, LYFT
23 decided not to implement such precautions and instead continues to place its passengers at greater
24 risk of kidnapping, sexual assault, rape, and forcible sodomy by LYFT's own drivers.

25 159. Additional safety precautions that LYFT chose not to make include but are not
26 limited to: ongoing monitoring of LYFT through available technology including cameras and
27 GPS; a zero tolerance policy for drivers who deviate from expected behavior by leaving the
28 vehicle with passengers, or by deviating substantially from the assigned route; a zero-tolerance

1 program for sexual assault and guidelines mandating immediate termination; creating and
2 instituting a system encouraging customer reporting; and adequate monitoring of customer
3 complaints by well-trained and effective customer service representatives. LYFT chose not to
4 implement such precautions.

5 160. In failing to take these and other safety precautions designed to protect female
6 passengers from sexual predators driving for LYFT, LYFT breached its duty of reasonable care,
7 negligently inflicting emotional harm, and acted recklessly and in conscious disregard of the safety
8 of its female passengers.

9 161. As a direct and legal result of LYFT's negligent infliction of emotional distress,
10 Plaintiff has suffered damages, both economic and general, non-economic damages according to
11 proof.

12 **ELEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

13 **(BREACH OF CONTRACT)**

14 162. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference all the preceding allegations.
15 Plaintiff entered into a contract with LYFT. The essence of this commercial transaction was the
16 payment of a fee to LYFT in exchange for safe and reasonable transportation to her destination.

17 163. As a result of the conduct, acts and omissions set forth above, LYFT breached its
18 contract with Plaintiff, including breaching implied covenants which would be inherent in such a
19 contract.

20 164. As a legal result of LYFT's Breach of Contract, plaintiff has suffered damages,
21 both economic and general, non-economic damages according to proof.

22 **TWELFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

23 **(PUNITIVE DAMAGES)**

24 165. The preceding paragraphs of this Complaint are re-alleged and incorporated by
25 reference.

26 166. As stated above, LYFT knew that it faced an ongoing problem of sexual predators
27 driving for LYFT and assaulting its passengers. As early as 2015 LYFT knew that its drivers were
28 sexually assaulting female passengers. Since 2015, LYFT has received frequent passenger

1 complaints about driver sexual misconduct, including sexual assault and rape, it has been notified
2 of police investigations of the criminal sexual conduct of drivers acting within their capacity as
3 LYFT drivers, and it has been the subject of numerous civil suits alleging the sexual harassment
4 and sexual assault of LYFT's passengers by LYFT's drivers.

5 167. Nevertheless, even though LYFT was fully aware of its sexual predator problem it
6 failed to take safety precautions to protect its passengers.

7 168. Safety precautions such as enhanced background checks, biometric fingerprinting,
8 job interviews, electronic monitoring systems, warnings to passengers of the dangers of being
9 attacked by LYFT drivers, and cooperation with law enforcement when a driver attacks a
10 passenger would have cost LYFT money and reputational damage. Because of this, LYFT
11 decided not to implement such precautions and instead has continued to place its passengers at
12 greater risk of kidnapping, sexual assault, rape, and forcible sodomy by LYFT's own drivers.

13 169. As such LYFT acted recklessly and in knowing, conscious disregard of the safety
14 of its passengers and the public safety.

15 170. As a legal result of the aforementioned negligent, reckless and grossly negligent
16 conduct of Defendants LYFT and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, Plaintiff was sexually assaulted,
17 which humiliated, degraded, violated, and robbed Plaintiff of her dignity and personal safety.

18 171. As a result of her sexual assault, Plaintiff suffered serious emotional distress.

19 172. As a result of LYFT's misconduct as stated above, Plaintiff prays for exemplary
20 damages to punish LYFT for its misconduct and to deter future misconduct.

21
22 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

23 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays judgment against all Defendants as follows:

24 1. For general damages (also known as non-economic damages), including but not
25 limited to, past and future pain and suffering, in an amount in excess of the jurisdictional
26 minimum, according to proof;

27 2. For special damages (also known as economic damages), including but not limited
28 to past and future hospital, medical, professional, and incidental expenses as well as past and

1 future loss of earnings, loss of opportunity, and loss of earning capacity, in excess of the
2 jurisdictional minimum, according to proof;

- 3 3. For exemplary and punitive damages according to proof;
4 4. For prejudgment interest, according to proof;
5 5. For costs of suit incurred herein, according to proof;
6 6. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

7
8 DATED: August 1, 2019

LEVIN SIMES ABRAMS LLP

9
10 By: 

11 Laurel L. Simes

12 Attorneys for Plaintiff

13
14
15 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

16 Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury as to all causes of action.

17 DATED: August 1, 2019

LEVIN SIMES ABRAMS LLP

18
19 By: 

20 Laurel L. Simes

21 Attorneys for Plaintiff

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address): Laurel L. Simes (SBN #134637) LEVIN SIMES ABRAMS LLP, 1700 Montgomery St., Ste. 250 San Francisco, CA 94111 TELEPHONE NO.: (415) 426-3000 FAX NO.: (415) 426-3001 ATTORNEY FOR (Name): Jane Doe 1, Plaintiff		FOR COURT USE ONLY <div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; letter-spacing: 0.5em;">FILED</div> San Francisco County Superior Court AUG 01 2019 CLERK OF THE COURT <i>Galene Polaris</i> BY: Deputy Clerk	
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF San Francisco Superior Court STREET ADDRESS: 400 McAllister Street MAILING ADDRESS: 400 McAllister Street CITY AND ZIP CODE: San Francisco 94102 BRANCH NAME: Unlimited		CASE NUMBER: 09C-19-578124 JUDGE: DEPT:	
CASE NAME: Jane Doe 1 v. LYFT, INC., et al.			
CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unlimited (Amount demanded exceeds \$25,000) <input type="checkbox"/> Limited (Amount demanded is \$25,000 or less)		Complex Case Designation <input type="checkbox"/> Counter <input type="checkbox"/> Joinder Filed with first appearance by defendant (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.402)	

Items 1-6 below must be completed (see instructions on page 2).

1. Check **one** box below for the case type that best describes this case:

Auto Tort <input type="checkbox"/> Auto (22) <input type="checkbox"/> Uninsured motorist (46) Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort <input type="checkbox"/> Asbestos (04) <input type="checkbox"/> Product liability (24) <input type="checkbox"/> Medical malpractice (45) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other PI/PD/WD (23) Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort <input type="checkbox"/> Business tort/unfair business practice (07) <input type="checkbox"/> Civil rights (08) <input type="checkbox"/> Defamation (13) <input type="checkbox"/> Fraud (16) <input type="checkbox"/> Intellectual property (19) <input type="checkbox"/> Professional negligence (25) <input type="checkbox"/> Other non-PI/PD/WD tort (35) Employment <input type="checkbox"/> Wrongful termination (36) <input type="checkbox"/> Other employment (15)	Contract <input type="checkbox"/> Breach of contract/warranty (06) <input type="checkbox"/> Rule 3.740 collections (09) <input type="checkbox"/> Other collections (09) <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance coverage (18) <input type="checkbox"/> Other contract (37) Real Property <input type="checkbox"/> Eminent domain/Inverse condemnation (14) <input type="checkbox"/> Wrongful eviction (33) <input type="checkbox"/> Other real property (26) Unlawful Detainer <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial (31) <input type="checkbox"/> Residential (32) <input type="checkbox"/> Drugs (38) Judicial Review <input type="checkbox"/> Asset forfeiture (05) <input type="checkbox"/> Petition re: arbitration award (11) <input type="checkbox"/> Writ of mandate (02) <input type="checkbox"/> Other judicial review (39)	Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cal. Rules of Court, rules 3.400-3.403) <input type="checkbox"/> Antitrust/Trade regulation (03) <input type="checkbox"/> Construction defect (10) <input type="checkbox"/> Mass tort (40) <input type="checkbox"/> Securities litigation (28) <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental/Toxic tort (30) <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance coverage claims arising from the above listed provisionally complex case types (41) Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> Enforcement of judgment (20) Miscellaneous Civil Complaint <input type="checkbox"/> RICO (27) <input type="checkbox"/> Other complaint (not specified above) (42) Miscellaneous Civil Petition <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership and corporate governance (21) <input type="checkbox"/> Other petition (not specified above) (43)
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2. This case ☐ is ☒ is not complex under rule 3.400 of the California Rules of Court. If the case is complex, mark the factors requiring exceptional judicial management:
- | | |
|--|--|
| a. <input type="checkbox"/> Large number of separately represented parties
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Extensive motion practice raising difficult or novel issues that will be time-consuming to resolve
c. <input type="checkbox"/> Substantial amount of documentary evidence | d. <input type="checkbox"/> Large number of witnesses
e. <input type="checkbox"/> Coordination with related actions pending in one or more courts in other counties, states, or countries, or in a federal court
f. <input type="checkbox"/> Substantial postjudgment judicial supervision |
|--|--|
3. Remedies sought (check all that apply): a. ☒ monetary b. ☐ nonmonetary; declaratory or injunctive relief c. ☒ punitive
4. Number of causes of action (specify): twelve (12)
5. This case ☐ is ☒ is not a class action suit.
6. If there are any known related cases, file and serve a notice of related case. (You may use form CM-015.)

Date: 8/1/2019

Laurel L. Simes

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

(SIGNATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY FOR PARTY)

NOTICE

- Plaintiff must file this cover sheet with the first paper filed in the action or proceeding (except small claims cases or cases filed under the Probate Code, Family Code, or Welfare and Institutions Code). (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.220.) Failure to file may result in sanctions.
- File this cover sheet in addition to any cover sheet required by local court rule.
- If this case is complex under rule 3.400 et seq. of the California Rules of Court, you must serve a copy of this cover sheet on all other parties to the action or proceeding.
- Unless this is a collections case under rule 3.740 or a complex case, this cover sheet will be used for statistical purposes only.

Page 1 of 2

FAX
/
BY

INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO COMPLETE THE COVER SHEET

CM-010

To Plaintiffs and Others Filing First Paper. If you are filing a first paper (for example, a complaint) in a civil case, you must complete and file, along with your first paper, the *Civil Case Cover Sheet* contained on page 1. This information will be used to compile statistics about the types and numbers of cases filed. You must complete items 1 through 6 on the sheet. In item 1, you must check one box for the case type that best describes the case. If the case fits both a general and a more specific type of case listed in item 1, check the more specific one. If the case has multiple causes of action, check the box that best indicates the primary cause of action. To assist you in completing the sheet, examples of the cases that belong under each case type in item 1 are provided below. A cover sheet must be filed only with your initial paper. Failure to file a cover sheet with the first paper filed in a civil case may subject a party, its counsel, or both to sanctions under rules 2.30 and 3.220 of the California Rules of Court.

To Parties in Rule 3.740 Collections Cases. A "collections case" under rule 3.740 is defined as an action for recovery of money owed in a sum stated to be certain that is not more than \$25,000, exclusive of interest and attorney's fees, arising from a transaction in which property, services, or money was acquired on credit. A collections case does not include an action seeking the following: (1) tort damages, (2) punitive damages, (3) recovery of real property, (4) recovery of personal property, or (5) a prejudgment writ of attachment. The identification of a case as a rule 3.740 collections case on this form means that it will be exempt from the general time-for-service requirements and case management rules, unless a defendant files a responsive pleading. A rule 3.740 collections case will be subject to the requirements for service and obtaining a judgment in rule 3.740.

To Parties in Complex Cases. In complex cases only, parties must also use the *Civil Case Cover Sheet* to designate whether the case is complex. If a plaintiff believes the case is complex under rule 3.400 of the California Rules of Court, this must be indicated by completing the appropriate boxes in items 1 and 2. If a plaintiff designates a case as complex, the cover sheet must be served with the complaint on all parties to the action. A defendant may file and serve no later than the time of its first appearance a joinder in the plaintiff's designation, a counter-designation that the case is not complex, or, if the plaintiff has made no designation, a designation that the case is complex.

CASE TYPES AND EXAMPLES

Auto Tort

Auto (22)—Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death
Uninsured Motorist (46) (if the case involves an uninsured motorist claim subject to arbitration, check this item instead of Auto)

Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort

Asbestos (04)
Asbestos Property Damage
Asbestos Personal Injury/Wrongful Death
Product Liability (not asbestos or toxic/environmental) (24)
Medical Malpractice (45)
Medical Malpractice—Physicians & Surgeons
Other Professional Health Care Malpractice
Other PI/PD/WD (23)
Premises Liability (e.g., slip and fall)
Intentional Bodily Injury/PD/WD (e.g., assault, vandalism)
Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress
Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress
Other PI/PD/WD

Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort

Business Tort/Unfair Business Practice (07)
Civil Rights (e.g., discrimination, false arrest) (not civil harassment) (08)
Defamation (e.g., slander, libel) (13)
Fraud (16)
Intellectual Property (19)
Professional Negligence (25)
Legal Malpractice
Other Professional Malpractice (not medical or legal)
Other Non-PI/PD/WD Tort (35)

Employment

Wrongful Termination (36)
Other Employment (15)

Contract

Breach of Contract/Warranty (06)
Breach of Rental/Lease
Contract (not unlawful detainer or wrongful eviction)
Contract/Warranty Breach—Seller
Plaintiff (not fraud or negligence)
Negligent Breach of Contract/Warranty
Other Breach of Contract/Warranty
Collections (e.g., money owed, open book accounts) (09)
Collection Case—Seller Plaintiff
Other Promissory Note/Collections Case
Insurance Coverage (not provisionally complex) (18)
Auto Subrogation
Other Coverage
Other Contract (37)
Contractual Fraud
Other Contract Dispute

Real Property

Eminent Domain/Inverse Condemnation (14)
Wrongful Eviction (33)
Other Real Property (e.g., quiet title) (26)
Writ of Possession of Real Property
Mortgage Foreclosure
Quiet Title
Other Real Property (not eminent domain, landlord/tenant, or foreclosure)

Unlawful Detainer

Commercial (31)
Residential (32)
Drugs (38) (if the case involves illegal drugs, check this item; otherwise, report as Commercial or Residential)

Judicial Review

Asset Forfeiture (05)
Petition Re: Arbitration Award (11)
Writ of Mandate (02)
Writ—Administrative Mandamus
Writ—Mandamus on Limited Court Case Matter
Writ—Other Limited Court Case Review
Other Judicial Review (39)
Review of Health Officer Order
Notice of Appeal—Labor Commissioner Appeals

Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cal. Rules of Court Rules 3.400–3.403)

Antitrust/Trade Regulation (03)
Construction Defect (10)
Claims Involving Mass Tort (40)
Securities Litigation (28)
Environmental/Toxic Tort (30)
Insurance Coverage Claims (arising from provisionally complex case type listed above) (41)

Enforcement of Judgment

Enforcement of Judgment (20)
Abstract of Judgment (Out of County)
Confession of Judgment (non-domestic relations)
Sister State Judgment
Administrative Agency Award (not unpaid taxes)
Petition/Certification of Entry of Judgment on Unpaid Taxes
Other Enforcement of Judgment Case

Miscellaneous Civil Complaint

RICO (27)
Other Complaint (not specified above) (42)
Declaratory Relief Only
Injunctive Relief Only (non-harassment)
Mechanics Lien
Other Commercial Complaint Case (non-tort/non-complex)
Other Civil Complaint (non-tort/non-complex)

Miscellaneous Civil Petition

Partnership and Corporate Governance (21)
Other Petition (not specified above) (43)
Civil Harassment
Workplace Violence
Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse
Election Contest
Petition for Name Change
Petition for Relief From Late Claim
Other Civil Petition